





# MANA NEWS

MIDDLE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

Vol. 2, No. 3

October, 1954

## CONVENTION INFORMATION

**WHEN** 9:00 A.M.—Friday, October 22 thru 3:00 P.M., Sunday, October 24.

**WHERE** Washington, D. C., The Hotel Washington on 15th Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street Northwest — opposite The U.S. Treasury. New parking and Auto Lobby entrance facility on F Street for your convenience. Other parking lots in immediate vicinity. Convention headquarters downstairs in the hotel's Hall of Nations room.

**HOW MUCH** \$7.50—"package deal" representing: \$1.50 registration including the Convention Program, identification badge and your "assistance"; \$5.00 banquet on Saturday evening; \$1.00 for your 1955 membership. Advance payment of dues will be appreciated and save billing cost.

**FEATURES** Auction sale by Imperial Coin Co. of New York City in two sessions. Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

**Dealers Bourse.** Many outstanding firms are being represented. Check identification list in the Convention Program.

**Exhibits.** Special displays and competitive exhibits by individuals and clubs. Better than ever seen at a regional convention!!!

**Meeting.** Annual business meeting on Saturday morning. Necessary but short.

**Ladies "Doings."** Several sightseeing tours. Shopping. International Orchid Show on Saturday and Sunday—four minutes walk from convention.

**Banquet** on Saturday evening at 6:30 P.M. Informal dress. Entertainment, door prizes, distribution of exhibit awards, fellowship and fun with no long speeches. Exhibit and bourse room will be closed during banquet.

**Program** of entertaining educational presentation of three varied interests after the banquet.

**QUARTERS** Registration desk located downstairs in foyer of Hall of Nations room, which is Convention Headquarters. Bourse and exhibits will be in the Hall of Nations. Auction and business meeting will be in Parlor D on the Mezzanine. Banquet will be on the top floor. Educational program will be in Parlor D. 1955 convention will be in Philadelphia—let's plan now to attend.

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4228 Nineteenth Street Northeast  
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**ALICE PRESCOTT AND  
THE MANA CONVENTION**

By Mildred Sherry

(The scene is the Prescott living-room; the hour is early evening. The TV set is turned off. There's nothing wrong with it but how do you expect me to report the following dialogue with a TV set ringing in my ears? Incidentally, all names used herein are fictitious and any resemblance to actual persons is purely coincidental. The names are out of my head and so am I, probably, for venturing to write another "article" (!) for this otherwise crudite little publication.)

**BILL:** Had lunch today with Dick Hall; he's planning to go to the MANA convention at Washington in October. Said that Kit was going with him this time and asked if you were coming with me. Told him I didn't know because we hadn't talked about it. But it's a darned good idea; why don't you come along?

**ALICE** (incredulously): Kit's going? She's not a collector; she doesn't know a Brazilian centavo from a Greek tetradrachm. Neither do I, come to think about it. What in the world is she going for?

**BILL:** Because Dick told her about some of the things the committee on entertainment is planning for the ladies this year; they're really going all out. The committee, I mean; not the ladies. Tours, special features, and people at the registration desk to help them with their plans, and stuff like that. He was telling me about it today. They're arranging a tour just for the MANA ladies; going to take 'em on a visit to some of those fine

old homes in Alexandria, and serve tea in one of 'em and have a display of old silver and china and things. You'd like that—you're always nosing around other people's homes . . .

**ALICE:** Nosing around! I am not! I just like to see how they've furnished them and maybe pick up some ideas on decorating. But it does sound interesting; some of those old homes are fascinating, I understand.

**BILL:** Yeah, and the annual orchid show is going on that weekend; it's only a block from the Washington Hotel which is convention headquarters.

**ALICE:** Don't tell me MANA is going in for growing flowers!

**BILL:** Very funny. No, but the American Security & Trust Company sponsors this orchid show every year; Dick says it's almost as well known as the cherry blossoms and draws a big crowd.

**ALICE:** Bill, it's no use. Washington is just an oversized office building with sidewalks; I've sightseen or sightsaw, or whatever it is, there before and if I have to plod through some of those "points of interest" again, I'll yell like a Comanche.

**BILL:** Okay, okay. But you don't have to! You've seen the usual sights there and there are plenty of other things to do there, anyway. But I sure wish you'd change your mind; I feel sort of silly explaining to Dick that I'm going alone. You and Kit could have a good time there; we could all travel together and you two could take some of those tours and do some other things and it'd be sort of a quickie holiday for both of you. As you say, Kit's no Brain and she never could get interested in Dick's coin collection, but at least she's going with him and will be at the banquet with him. Probably eat her fool head off, too.

**ALICE:** Banquet?

**BILL:** Sure; there's one planned for Saturday night. Understand it's going to be a real nice affair—informal, of course. Good food and nice people to eat with.

ALICE: Well-I-I . . .

BILL: I'm not trying to talk you into anything. You do whatever you want to, only I'd hate to see you miss out on a good time.

ALICE (absently): Yes, I know. We could visit Albert and Helen . . .

BILL: Oh, no! Your cousin Albert is a nice guy and he can't help it if he's got a pointed head, but I'm not going to Washington and then get stuck with Albert and his muffin-headed wife. If you want to visit them, do it before or after the convention.

ALICE (with unexpected cheerfulness): All right. We can let Albert go until some other time.

BILL: You're darned right we can. Say, did I tell you . . .

ALICE: But even if Kit does go, I won't know anybody else and she might not always be around for company and you'll be up to your ears in coins and . . .

BILL: Hold it; you're getting ahead of me. That's what I started to tell you; there'll be a meeting place for the ladies at the hotel where you can rest and relax and kick off your shoes and gab with the other women; there'll be others, you know—you won't be the only one. I've met some of 'em and they're very nice . . .

ALICE (with a touch of acid): Oh, they are?

BILL (playing it dumb): Sure; you'll have no trouble getting acquainted with other coin widows.

ALICE (musingly): That tour sounds like fun and I could do some shopping in the antique and gift shops in Georgetown and on Connecticut Avenue . . .

BILL (hastily): And did I tell you about the other tour they're working on? To the Franciscan Monastery and the National Cathedral? Very interesting places—you shouldn't miss either of 'em. The committee is working on some other plans, too, but Dick didn't have time to get the details. Sounds as though that committee is really going to town to look after the feminine sex this time.

ALICE: They ought to. It's the least they can do to keep us happy. You gad off to your coin club meeting, you bury yourself in auction catalogs, you sit there and pore over your coins like Midas with his gold—and now you're off for a week-end of more coins!

BILL (grinning): Yeah, I know—and boy, am I looking forward to it! Come on, gal, come with me this time. I'll blow you to a new dress for the banquet!

ALICE (returning the grin): Now, that's real big of you! I haven't . . .

BILL and ALICE together: . . . a thing to wear!

ALICE: Well, I think I WILL go with you. If Kit's going with Dick and there'll be something doing that will occupy my time so I don't sit and chew my nails . . . I'LL GO! (She rises and heads for the telephone.) And I guess I'll call Kit and see what clothes she's taking and how they're traveling . . . don't forget to make a room reservation for us, Bill . . . and I must send my grey suit to the cleaners and . . . what else was I going to say?

BILL: I don't know, but as long as you say you'll go, that's enough for me. Hey, this is going to be a real wing-ding of a week-end!

## CURTAIN

Note: So Alice is coming to Washington for the MANA convention. And if you're wise, you'll take a page out of her book and do likewise. Why should that man you married have all the fun at a convention?

## CONVENTION EXHIBITS

One of the most important aspects of any successful convention—the exhibits made by the members. The showing of numismatic possessions not only affords personal pleasure to the owner and satisfaction derived from constructing the exhibit; but it is of great value along educational lines, and general pleasure to those who have not had the opportunity to see and study the rarities.

MANA cordially invites its members to exhibit items of numismatic interest, and it is hoped many rare items will be brought out of safe deposit vaults, etc., to make a creditable showing. Suitable prizes will be awarded and are listed elsewhere in this issue of MANA NEWS.

Convention Chairman "Noy" Schneider reports several outstanding exhibitors have arranged to display on a non-competitive basis some of the most unusual material ever shown at a regional convention. The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Virginia, will again send their exhibit of currency including several \$10,000 notes. We are thus specially honored as it is not the practice of the Bank to lend this display except for general banking exhibit purposes. Miss Grace Lincoln from Medford, Massachusetts, will make a special exhibit for the attention of the ladies of numismatic costume jewelry. Mr. F. W. MacKay from New York City will present many colorful Military Medals, Badges, Orders, etc. Mr. Paul Kagin from Des Moines, Iowa, will bring several sections of his reference collection. There may even be three or four of those 1913 nickels all together, if present plans develop.

The Association has purchased another block of cases in addition to the earlier acquirements. Additional cases are being "requisitioned" from other sources and exhibitors may bring their own. MANA's own exhibit cases are stoutly constructed, with maximum security possible, square and having an inside dimension average of  $23\frac{1}{4}$ " or  $23\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side. Detailed description may be found in another article in this issue as the convention exhibit cases are the same as those offered for sale.

Members desiring to make exhibits must reserve cases in advance with the Chairman, Mr. F. C. Schneider, 1353 Iris St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Acknowledgement of reservation including number of case will be returned. Remember the Exhibit Committee operates on a First Come, First Served system. Exhibitors desiring to use their own cases must

likewise reserve table space through the Chairman. Please advise number and size of cases. Space reservation will be acknowledged. Allotted reserved cases will be held for the exhibitor. It is respectfully suggested that anyone not being able to attend, notify the Chairman at the above address before convention time, or telegraph the MANA Convention Registration Desk. This courtesy will free your reserved case for another to enjoy—your cooperation is solicited.

Hopeful exhibitors who arrive without having made an advance reservation, will be serviced in their respective turn IF there are any cases available.

Average insurance coverage will be provided, and additional insurance on any very rare items may be purchased by the owner by advance arrangements with the Chairman. Flood-lighting will be provided as will a private detective force on guard at all hours.

#### NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

Under authority of the Association's By-laws there will be an election of two delegates-at-large during the annual business meeting at the Convention. These delegates become members of the Board of Governors and are to represent the membership at large, especially those who do not have a club affiliation. They hold office for a term of one year or until their successor is duly elected and installed.

Membership in the Association is composed of individual members and numismatic clubs, societies or associations, hereafter referred to as clubs. Clubs shall be identified as corporate members and have the same rights and privileges as the individual members. Each club may elect a delegate and an alternate as representatives to the Board of Governors. The alternate is entitled to act and vote only in the absence of the club's official representative. Member clubs are hereby reminded of their privilege and requested to notify MANA HEADQUARTERS before November 30 who their representatives will be for 1955.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Governors

constitute the governing body of the Association and shall be known as the Executive Board with the minimum of five present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Executive Board meetings may be called by either the President or Secretary with notice being given to all members.

The Board of Governors will meet in executive session at its annual meeting during the early part of December 1954. Notice of the exact time and place will be mailed to the members in ample time to make necessary arrangements to be present. Following the usual practice the meeting will be held conveniently in the city nearest to the majority attending.

The Administration is most desirous that all Board members attend this particular meeting for the purpose of electing the Association's officers for 1955. As this is one of the most important obligations and activities of a Board member, each club's president is respectfully requested to see that their representatives are present. Many other matters will be discussed and plans made for 1955, so your club should be represented in this election and policy making meeting.

Administration of the affairs of this regional association, which has become one of the largest in the country, is an important, responsible and time consuming **JOB**. It is incumbent upon those vested with the power of appointing or electing individuals—men or women—to the Board of Governors to appreciate their responsibility and obligation and choose, not the most popular or publicity seekers, but real leaders, who will add their talents to the administration of the affairs of YOUR association. It will be the delegates and representatives who then assume the responsibility of electing the officers for the ensuing year.

### HOTEL RESERVATIONS

The Hotel Washington is our Convention hotel and is located on 15th Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and "F" Street—just across the street from the U.S. Treasury—in Northwest Washing-

ton. The very large Hall of Nations will be the main location of the Convention and the auxiliary rooms for other functions properly identified.

The hotel has recently constructed a motor lobby entrance from the adjacent automobile parking building on "F" Street for your arrival and departure convenience. Naturally, your car may be parked in the new, enclosed, several story facility. Other off-street parking lots and buildings are nearby, within **short** walking distance.

The hotel has set aside an adequate supply of variously priced rooms for the MANA Convention. Reservations should be made in advance directly with the hotel. Special rates have been secured and are as follows: Single room with bath—\$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.50 or \$10.50. Double room with bath, twin beds, or double bed—\$11.50, \$13.00 or \$15.00. Suites of rooms may be had upon request to Miss Banks, Reservation Officer at the hotel. Please write direct for further information.

A reservation card addressed to the hotel is enclosed for your convenience. It should be returned as soon as possible—properly executed as to your personal desires—remembering to give date and time of expected arrival. Please clearly **print** your name and address to assist the hotel in sending confirmation. The hotel, by means of this card, will appreciate reservations being made through their office rather than the Association. Please do not delay.

### WARNING NOTICE

One little detail we hoped would have been unnecessary to mention: Vest-Pocket Dealers. Through the support of recognized dealers, who purchase bourse space and auction rights, is the lifeblood of any numismatic convention. It was observed at our 1953 convention that a very few vest-pocket dealers have taken "free rides" by using the floor facilities of the bourse and auction room for their business, without buying space or otherwise contributing their share.

We know that most collectors are to some extent vest-pocket sellers. It seems only fair that they should respect the rights of the dealers who have paid for their space. To avoid the embarrassing situation of having to ask the sergeant-at-arms to show them out, we here and now respectfully suggest that all vest-pocket dealers use their own hotel room as a salesroom and NOT the convention floor. May we have your cooperation?

### DUES

Unfortunately the Secretary-Treasurer reports a certain percentage of the membership have not paid their 1954 dues of \$1.00. By authority of the Association's By-laws any member not having paid his current year's dues before March 1 shall be suspended. However, thus far, a policy of leniency has been followed to the advantage of the delinquent in order to dispense information relative to the Association and the Convention. This has resulted in excess labor and postage cost not compensated by the obligation of dues payment.

A delinquent dues notice is enclosed along with a return envelope for your convenience, and a request for prompt attention to your obligation. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Members desiring to pay the 1955 dues in advance, and save the cost of billing, may make payment either direct to MANA HEADQUARTERS or at the Convention Registration Desk. Early payment will be greatly appreciated by the Secretary-Treasurer.

### EXHIBIT CASES

Attractive, secure exhibit cases specially constructed for displaying numismatic material may be purchased at the Convention. Arrangements have been made with the manufacturer to provide additional cases to be delivered at the Convention, and may be taken home, thereby saving shipping preparation and costs to the purchaser.

These cases are of good quality workmanship, carefully constructed to last for years of hard use. Glossy mahogany-

stained finish and heavy-duty glass in rigid top to resist abuse by viewers. They are 25" x 25" x 2¾", which provides good display area, yet not bulky or difficult to handle—weight 14½ lbs. with tray included. Maximum security is obtained by an unusual system of locking, using an Allen-type wrench in concealed bolts. A wrench is furnished with each case as an ordinary screwdriver will not open this type mechanism.

Case No. 1 is an open top case having adjustable display area with a tiny tray insert which raises level of bottom almost to glass where small coins or currency can be more easily studied. The tray may be removed for material requiring full depth of the case. The glass is securely embedded in the top. The whole case is of sturdy construction and is fastened with two stout hinges.

Case No. 2 is an open end case of single-frame construction with a removal end which allows easy access to display area. There is no seam where the top and bottom join, no hinges to show or top to raise. The tray-shelf slides into slots of varying heights, which allows displays of odd-size material in addition to regular coins and currency.

Both types of cases are priced at \$15.00 each f.o.b. Washington Convention. Advance orders should be forwarded to MANA HEADQUARTERS including advice as which type of cases desired—No. 1 Open Top; or No. 2 Open End. Advance payment is respectfully requested and check or money order can be made payable to MANA.

### EXHIBIT AWARDS

Convention Chairman Schneider announces something new for MANA regarding exhibit competition. Each member club or society is invited to enter an exhibit prepared by the members in a special Club Exhibit Class. There will be a special award given to the club who, in the opinion of the Awards Committee, presents the best display of any phase of numismatics. The only requirement for entry in this classification is that the



club must be one of the corporate member clubs of MANA. There is only one rule, and that is set up to insure uniformity in exhibit case size—not larger than 24" x 30" x 6". Clubs may use their own exhibit case—one case only—and Chairman Schneider should be advised in advance to arrange exhibit space.

Individuals are invited to make exhibits of their numismatic items of interest as outlined in the article "Convention Exhibits" appearing in this issue of MANA NEWS. The Awards Committee has received some very nice prizes to award, however the exact identity of the prizes will remain a "Top Secret" until distribution at the banquet.

Prizes will be awarded for exhibits in the following classifications: Overall Grand Prize—best in the show; United States Gold; United States Currency; United States Silver or Copper; General—including Ancients, Foreign, Medals or Tokens; Club Exhibit.

Average insurance coverage will be provided as well as flood-lighting, security of locked cases and a private detective force on guard at all hours. Exhibits may be set up any time after 9:00 A.M. Friday, October 22, when the insurance and guard service becomes effective; and be removed by 3:00 P.M. Sunday, October 24, when the insurance and guard service terminates.

In the event of an emergency, an exhibit may be removed by the owner under the supervision of a member of the Committee or an Officer of MANA. Please make exhibit case reservation in advance with the Chairman, or if you bring your own case, table space must also be reserved. Reservations will be acknowledged, your case held for you, and your timely advice of cancellation of reservation will be greatly appreciated.

## UNIQUE AMERICAN COINS

By Walter Breen

In years past, the *Numismatist* and other publications have occasionally tried with varying success to enumerate owners of major U.S. rarities. So far as I

know, however, no systematic study of this kind has been published. It therefore seems possible that what follows might interest collectors of Americana. Since my information is limited on other series, I now limit the enumeration to Colonial, State and Early American coins, and U.S. Mint issues by die varieties with the following exceptions: (1) Cents 1843-57. (2) Coins allegedly unique as proofs, e.g. 1817/3 half-dollar. (3) Patterns generally, mules, pieces de caprice, etc., as the number of coins in all these categories is legion and daily increasing. Unless noted, each piece has been seen by me, and no duplicate is reported. Subsequent lists will include unique bona fide patterns and experiments (e.g. AW17, 1498, 1500) and thereafter American issues whereof only 2 or 3 examples are known. In all cases known provenances are included. Some collectors may find the omissions as significant as the inclusions.

1. *Colonials; Mass. Silver. NE Sixpence*; delicate NE monogram. T. J. Clarke, ex H. D. Gibbs @ \$50, ex Newcomer who paid \$1650 for it.

2. *Oak Tree Sixpence. Noe 15; C.5-A.* J. W. Garrett, ex Mills 21, Parnielee 320, Bushnell 152. The Garrett coins I know only from photographs; they are in Johns Hopkins.

3. *Noe 19; C.3-E. "Serpent Roots."* Mid-west Collection, ex Brand, Mercer, Ferguson Haines, Bushnell and Brooks Colls., c. 1863. An early counterfeit?

4, 5. *Large Pine Tree Shillings. Noe 31 (C.8-E)* and an unlisted, to be described in a future article. Former in Mass. Hist. Society (MHS) ex Appleton.

6. *Small Pine Tree Shilling. Noe 12; C.6-K.* Eric Newman, ex Castine Hoard c. 1840. One other supposed to exist (Crosby Plate) but this is possibly only a defective electrotype made by Crosby from the Castine coin.

7, 8. *Pine Tree Shillings (?)*. Crosby 11-S, 25-T. Not now located.

9. *"Good Samaritan" Shilling*; ill. p. 10, *Standard Catalogue*. Probably made to order for an early 18th Century British

collector (Pembroke?), the work is wholly unlike that of the Boston Mint of 1652-83. Ex Ryder, Parmelee 326, Bushnell and English dealer C. R. Taylor c. 1858.

10. **Lord Baltimore Coins.** Shilling; shield point touches V. Silver. ANS, ex H. K. Downing. Several copper impressions exist.

11. The unlocated shilling with a cross botony quartered on the shield, as on the State of Maryland arms today. Mentioned by Ruding and in Crosby's appendix.

12. Sixpence. MVLILICAMINI (error). Parmelee 294. The other varieties unpriced in the Standard Cat. may be unique, but knowledge of the dies involved is too recent to admit of certainty.

13. **French Colonics.** 1670 DOVBLE DE LAMERIQUE FRANCOISE. Wayte Raymond; the other one proved to be an electrolyte.

14. 1717 Perpignan 12 Deniers; different die from that illustrated by Raymond mintmaster's symbol left of date. Tennant Coll.

15. **Colony of New Jersey.** Mark Newby farthing in gold. (not seen.)

16. Farthing with nimbus around Patrick's head; silver. (Ex H. Chapman, Nelson.)

17, 18. **Rosa Americana.** Two varieties of 1724 Twopence in silver. (Nelson.)

19. 1723 Silver halfpenny; large motif, small crown.

20. 1723 Twopence; error UTILE DULI. (Ex Newcomer, who paid \$200 for it.)

21. **Higleys.** 1737 VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE. C.2-B<sup>2</sup>. Parmelee 276.

22. (1737) Wheel design; THE WHEEL GOES ROUND. Discovered by Howland Wood.

23 to 26. **Vermonts.** Ryder 32, 33, 34 and an unlisted to be described in a fu-

ture article. (I know these coins only from photographs.)

27, 28. **Connecticuts.** 1785. M.3<sup>1</sup>F<sup>3</sup> (ANS, ex Canfield) and 4<sup>2</sup>F<sup>1</sup> (whereabouts unknown).

29 to 31. 1786. M.1<sup>1</sup>- with new reverse (Dr. Hall); 4<sup>2</sup>G (Stepney Hoard); 8-O<sup>1</sup> (Miller 1858).

32 to 40. 1787. M.1<sup>1</sup>WW (Eric Newman), 11<sup>1</sup>K, 32<sup>1</sup>F (same as 55-F), 32<sup>1</sup>Z<sup>10</sup> and 56-XX (all ANS), 33<sup>1</sup>Z<sup>9</sup> (W.B.), 33<sup>1</sup>9Z<sup>1</sup> and 33<sup>1</sup>EE (Richardson), and 33<sup>1</sup>II (Ryder). Others exist which may possibly be unique but I have not yet sufficient data to say definitely.

41. 1788. M.4<sup>1</sup>B<sup>2</sup>. ANS.

42. **Massachusetts Coppers.** 1776 Halfpenny. Three heads. Ex Stickney Coll.

43. 1776 Cent. Pine Tree. MHS, ex Appleton, Jeremiah Colburn, E. W. Hooper c. 1852.

44. 1776 Halfpenny; PROVINCE OF MASSA. Parsons 98; discovered by Howland Wood.

45. The pattern shown on Crosby's Plate VII, No. 9. Ex Stickney Coll.

46, 47. 1788 Cents, Ryder 5-H, 12-H. Not seen.

48, 49. **New Hampshire.** 1776 Engraved cent; 1776 Cent with W.M. (Crosby, p. 176.)

50 to 58. **New Jersey Cents.** Rahway Mint: M.7-E (ex Parmelee), 8-F (ex Bushnell), 9-G, 10-h, 11-G, 11½-G, 15-U, 18-L and 37-X (ex Maris except for the 11½-G which is in MHS ex Appleton). Many of these supposedly now in Garrett-Johns Hopkins Collection.

59 to 64. Rahway Mint coins unknown to Maris: 27-j, 32-U, 47½-c (latter W.B.) and the three new obverses reported.

65. **Morristown Mint:** M.66-u. Ex Maris.

66. **Elizabethtown Mint:** M.35-W (ex Crosby) and 70-x (ex Maris).

67. Newburgh Mint: M.69-w. Ex Maris.

68 to 72. Counterfeits: M.79-ee, 80, 81, and two unlisted. These are contemporaneous strikings from false dies.

73. New York. Machin's Mill halfpence. 1776. Obv. is the die that was muled with LIBER NATUS obverse (ill. in Yeoman's Guidebook); rev. has date punches same as 1786 Connecticut Reverse A. Eric Newman, ex Stepney Hoard. Other varieties exist dated 1778, 1787 and 1788; one of the 1787's is extremely rare and may be unique.

74, 75. 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee. Engrailed and plain edges. T. J. Clarke, ex C. E. Clapp.

76. 1787 Brasher doubloon, punch on breast. Ex Bushnell coll.

77. 1787 So-called half doubloon, shown in the Guidebook. (?)

78. Early U.S. 1776 Silver dollar, CURRENCY. Newman 1-C.

79. Brass dollar, E. G. FECIT. Newman 3-D.

80. Pewter dollar with ornament after Y in CURRENCY. Newman 5-D.

81. 1778 Original (engraved) NON DEPENDENS STATUS. Ex Mrs. Judge Howard coll., c. 1865; Finotti 1393 (1862) @ \$70. Present location unknown.

83 to 85. 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO silver Mark and two Quints. Johns Hopkins Univ. (bank vault), ex J. W. Garrett, J. W. Ellsworth, H. P. Smith, Parmelee, Crosby, Haseltine Sale of Dec. 1872, Rathmell Wilson, and the Thomson family; Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, obtained them from Thomas Jefferson May 11, 1784, they have been sent to T. J. by Robert Morris some two weeks earlier. The above remark does not apply to the second Quint, whose earlier history was unknown prior to the coin's discovery by Crosby.

86. 1783 copper 5-unit piece of same type; U.S. 5 in wreath. One was presented to Samuel Curwen in London by Judge Josiah Bartlett, May 15, 1784; not now located.

87. 1785 (script US, pointed rays) counterfeit Nova Constellatio copper, struck in the U.S. from false dies. Only twelve stars. Eric Newman.

88. 1787 Fugio cent. Unlisted variety in ANS; die cracked in rays from upper left edge towards VIII.

89. Patterns. 1785 IMMUNE COLUMBIA. Gold. Mint Coll., ex M. A. Stickney, May 9, 1843.

90. 1786 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA: small date with pointed 6, arrows and branch transposed. Johns Hopkins, ex J. W. Garrett, Dr. Hall and Maris 501.

91. 1785 CONFEDERATIO, small stars. Rev. 1787 Eagle. Crosby VII, 21; ex Parmelee.

92. 1785 CONFEDERATIO, large stars. Rev. of 1785 Nova Constellatio. Crosby VII, 10; Parmelee 599, ex Crosby and Shurtleff.

93. Same / 1786 Eagle. Crosby VII, 15; Parmelee 600.

94. Same / 1786 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA. Crosby VII, 16; J. G. Morris coll. 160 gr.

95. 1786 Eagle as in No. 93 / Pattern N. J. reverse, Maris's C. (Maris 5-C.) Crosby VII, 18; Stickney coll.

96. Same / GEN. WASHINGTON. (Mule of Maris obs. 4 and 5.) Crosby VII, 15a. MHS, ex Appleton.

97. Washington Pieces, etc. Medal with rev. of Large Eagle cent; obv. a bust of Geo. III f.r., beaded border. (Crosby, p. 354.) Newcomer 2770 (cost \$525) ex Ten Eyck, James E. Root and Dr. Clay colls.

98 to 100. The three uniface trial-pieces of the 1791 cents—unfinished obv. and both reverses. The first ex Dr. Clay, the last two ex Jeremiah Colburn.

101. 102. Small Eagle cent in copper with Macclesfield edge, and in brass.

103. Pewter Liverpool halfpenny with variant reverse; No. 557 of N.N.'s 35th Sale.

104. Uniface obv. trial of Roman Head cent, misspelled PRESEDENT; pewter. (Schulman, 1951.)

105. 1792 Washington Eagle Cent in gold. Parmelee 618, ex Cohen (1875).

106. (1792) WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA, etc./GENERAL etc. in silver. Known only from the mention in Crosby; unlocated.

107. 1792 Peter Getz half-dollar, small eagle. Silver; edge twin olive leaves. Wayte Raymond, ex Brand, ex Zabriskie (1909).

108. 1792 Peter Getz half-dollar with large eagle. Johns Hopkins, ex J. W. Garrett, Newcomer, Jackman, Parmelee, Bushnell, etc. The Jackman cat. traces the pedigree to 1831.

109. (1795) Thick pewter Washington piece with rev. of Liberty & Security penny, in N.N.'s 36th Sale.

110. North Wales halfpenny; copper, lettered edge. 140 gr. (Crosby coll.)

111. Similar; badly broken obv. die, with rev. showing two stars each side of harp. Copper, thin, plain edge. Ex N.N., Brand, Parmelee 637, Crosby 309.

112. Half Cents. 1794. B-5b. Gilbert 9, with edge letters small as on G-1 through 8 (the usual G-9's have large thin edge lettering). W.B. collection. The unlocated Alvord 36, so described, may be the same coin; no others encountered among over 100 G-9's seen.

113. 1804. B-33: 1-B. Obv. Gilbert 6, rev. G-10. Discovered by the writer at the 1953 MANA Convention. The other one reported turned out to be a G-11.

114. 1806. B-49: 2-A. Obv. G-1, rev. G-2. Brobston, ex Neil.

115. 1808/7. B-53: 1-A. New reverse; leaf almost touches upright of D. Roger Cohen.

116. 1847 1-B; Rev. of '56, double impressions on CENT and ribbon. Others may exist but none yet located.

117. 1849 1-C; Rev. of '40, die scratches over RICA. Not seen, but probably exists.

118. 1852 1-A; original, small berries. Diagnosed by not being either die B or C above. Cf. Cleneay 1987 and Winsor 1070 (proof set). Not yet located, but certainly exists.

119. Cents. 1793, NC-1 (C.2-C). ANS, ex Clapp, Brand, Hall, W. F. Johnson, Steigerwalt, Chapmans (1889) and J. O. Stornay, who bought it in Europe as a regular 1793. One other reported in worn condition (Ferguson Haines, Nov. 1880, No. 185; Chapmans, c. 1913).

120. 1793, NC-2 (C.5-D). Strawberry Leaf. Ex Williams at a reported \$2750; ex Brand, Hall, Winsor coll. before 1869.

121. 1793, NC-5 (C.10-F). ANS, ex Clapp, Brand, Hall, Parmelee (Feb. 1892).

122. 1794, NC-4. This is Hays 4 (S-17) but with edge of 1794, like S-18b, 19b, 20 to 72. Sheldon, ex Smith, Garra-brant, Borcky.

123. 1794, NC-2 ("H-61"). ANS, ex Clapp, Newcomb, Chapman, Sargent, Phelps. "Fatal Break" variety. Without the break this could be mistaken for Hays 40, but a berry is under center of R, while on Hays 40 this berry is under upright of R.

124. 1794, NC-5 ("H-62"). Obv. 19, cracked as on the last S-44's; Rev. T, injured as on all S-45's. Sheldon, ex Pawling coll.

125. 1794, NC-3 ("H-60"). ANS, ex Sheldon, French, Gilbert.

126. 1795, NC-1. Lettered Edge Jefferson Cent. Sheldon, ex Downing, Hines, Macallister, Newcomer, Maris and Newlin; possibly ex Mint Cabinet, and if

so then ex Adani Eckfeldt, Elias Boudinot and John Harper.

127. 1796, NC-5 (20-V). ANS. A second rumored to exist.

128. 1797, NC-1 (1-A). ANS, ex G. H. Clapp, C. E. Clapp. A second rumored to exist.

129. 1797, NC-3 (4-D). ANS, ex Sheldon, Hines.

130. 1797, NC-4 (15-O). ANS, ex Sheldon, ex H. Chapman, 1934.

131. 1799, NC-1. Sheldon, ex Geiss, reportedly ex Crosby.

132. 1800, NC-3. Sheldon, ex Brand.

133. 1801, NC-3 (not in Newcomb). Obv. 9, perfect die, as in S-222: rev. of 1803 S-249 before fraction was corrected. Deceptively like S-223 but no point on left stem, and a berry is opposite middle of E in ONE. Smith Coll. The other "new" one, Dupont 344, is highly questionable.

134. 1830, N-11. Blaisdell Coll., ex H. Chapman, 1934.

135. 1835, "N-18" (unknown to Newcomb). Obv. N-3, rev. N-13: perfect dies. Discovered by the writer in Philadelphia in 1952.

136. 1838, N-14. Newcomb Sale, No. 701. One other rumored to exist. See Downing, Pawling, Kendall, Roger Cohen, Ryder, Kisner and Dupont catalogues for details on supposed "uniques" of 1843 to 1857.

137. Silver. 1853 Trime, standard silver, type of 1854. Mickley 2184 (1867).

138-9. 1795 Half dimes, V-9 and 10 if these are correctly described.

140. 1796 Dime, unlisted variety in T. J. Clarke collection. Obv. Clapp 4, rev. Clapp 3: 96 closely spaced, ER very close, TY touching: single outer berry between TE of UNITED, and heavy rim break over STA.

141. 1803 Dime, second reverse of 1802. Gambert Sale.

142. 1873-CC Dime, without arrows. 12,400 coined. Eliasberg; one other rumored.

143. 1806 Unlisted quarter; obv. B-6, rev. new (see Feb. 1954 Scrapbook): ex N.N. Sale, April 1951, No. 475. One other rumored to exist.

144. 1818 Quarter; obv. B-1, rev. B-2. ANS. Others may exist miscalled B-3.

145. 1831 Quarter: obv. B-5, rev. 1832 B-2. ANS.

146-7. 1795 Halves, B.10-C and 8-M. Whereabouts unknown.

148. 1817/14 Half dollar; rev. Beistle's B. Eliasberg. One other rumored.

149. 1873-S Half dollar without arrows, if extant: 5000 coined.

150-1. 1795 Dollars, B-16, 17. Whereabouts unknown. Bolender discoveries.

152. 1795 Dollar, "B-18". Obv. B-13; rev. B-5 before fourth leaf added under first S of STATES. Frank Stirling Coll.

153. 1795 Dollar, "B-19". Obv. B-7: rev. new—two leaves under wing, eight berries left, eleven berries right. Eliasberg, ex Clapp and Earle.

154. 1798 Dollar, B-5. Bolender.

155-6. 1800 Dollars, B-3 and 20. Bolender.

157. "1804" dollar, second reverse, plain edge; overstruck on cut-down 1857 Bern Schutzenhaler. Mint Collection, No. 569. One other rumored to exist in Britain; the British Museum denies having it.

158. 1873-S dollar, if extant: 700 coined.

159. Gold. Dollar, 1849-C open wreath. Schermerhorn.

160. \$3, 1870-S. Eliasberg, ex Woodin, ex Harmstead (Coiner at S.F. Mint).

161. Half eagle, 1825/4. Eliasberg, ex Clapp, Earle; proof. Others alleged are 1825/1's.

162. 1841-O, Col. Green owned one of this date. Authenticity not verified, and one other reported (8350 coined).

163. Double eagles, 1849. Mint Collection. Others struck: one given to W. M. Meredith, Treasury Secretary, the rest kept by Franklin Peale, but none of them located.

164. 1852/1 if authentic overdate. Cleneay 444 (1890).

165. 1860 Paquet Reverse in gold. Mint Collection.

166. 1861 Paquet Reverse; Mid-west Coll., ex Farouk, Woodside, Parmelee, Seavey ante 1869, J. R. Snowden. Design adopted this year, abandoned after two struck because unstackable.

167. 1933. Mint Coll.; 445,500 coined, all remelted by SS agents.

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### PINE TREE SHILLING

The first coinage of the Bay Colony appeared in 1652 and caused a commotion in the British Parliament because it had not been officially authorized. The coins were of silver and their denominations 3 pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling. Each year, even up to the time the Mint was abolished in 1688, they were stamped with the same date, 1652—doubtless in an effort to prevent Parliament from knowing that the Colony was still coining money.

Tradition has it that John Hull, of Boston, the first Mint Master, gave as dowry to his daughter Hannah, upon her marriage to Judge Samuel Sewall (the first Chief Justice of the Colony) the equal of her weight in PINE TREE SHILLINGS. According to Hutchinson the dowry amounted to £30,000, paid in shillings. But if that had been the case, her weight would have been nearly four tons!

The facts are these:—

From Judge Sewall's ledger we know that he received, "from my Father-in-law, Mr. John Hull, to his Free Promise" just before and soon after the wedding on February 28, 1675/6—sums amounting to £500.

The order creating the Mint says, "Every shilling to weigh three penny troy weight."

Now, in £500 there are 10,000 shillings. Therefore, if each weighed 3 pennyweight, they would have weighed 1500 oz. troy, and since there are 12 oz. in 1 lb. troy, in 1500 oz. there are 125 lbs.

Whether Miss Hannah were, or were not, weighted against PINE TREE SHILLINGS, her dowry was in fact her weight in silver—if she weighted 125 lbs. troy, which, assuredly, is a reasonable weight for a young lady 18 years of age—her age at the time of her marriage. **Quod erat demonstrandum!**

# Half Cent Miscellany

By WALTER BREEN

THERE is a unique 1793 half-cent floating around somewhere in the U. S., probably included in some date collection as well-worn example from genuine dies, which is a Smith Counterfeit. It is a copy of Crosby 2-A, and can be distinguished by comparison with any genuine half-cent of 1793 and then with the cuts of Smith counterfeit cents in Kenney's book on "Struck Copies." One other test: the edge will have only one leaf after DOLLAR, whereas on genuine 1793 coins there are two leaves after that word, just as on Sheldon 11b among the cents. The absence of this piece is one of the reasons that the appearance of the half-cent book has been delayed. It was illustrated in the September 1915 "Numismatist," p. 310, as "Ross 3-D" and has not been heard of since. I would appreciate it if the owner of this piece would get in touch with me.

With the Frank H. Stewart coin collection now reposing in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, is a lettered-edge half-cent of 1797 about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of whose area is obliterated by being overstruck with the dies of 1796 draped bust cent S-115. The bust and date 1796 show quite plainly, and were evidently impressed after the half-cent dies. The cent dies show no cracks. It is therefore certain that February to May 1797 is the earliest period during which perfect-die S-115's could have been made. The piece is sufficiently well preserved to make identification absolutely certain; yet it was bought by Frank H. Stewart in 1916 as a 1796 half-cent (!) for \$75 and later presented

by him to the Congress Hall exhibit.

The correct mintage figures for cents and half-cents in the earlier years have never been published complete, and (especially for the half-cents) serve to explain some rarity ratings which have up to now seemed inconsistent with the published figures.

	Cents	Half Cents
1793. Chain	36103	—
Wreath	63353	—
L. Cap	11056	35334
1794.	918521	81600
1795. Thick	37000	25600
Thin	501500	109000
	(March 1796)	
1796. L. Cap	109825	5090
	Pole. June 8	
Draped Bust	363375	1390
	No pole. Oct. 24	
1797.	897510	107048
	Feb. to May	
	12167	
	May 1799	

The frequently published phrase "Proofs only" beside the date 1831 in the half cents is in error. The census of 1831's is as follows: Originals. Reverse of 1832; high leaf right side of S. Five proofs, three uncirculated, and five worn examples at present located. Restrikes: Large berries, reverse of 1836; high leaf left side of S. More than twenty proofs, possibly over thirty, known. Small berries, reverse of 1840: Only three known—Eliasberg, Joseph Brobston, and Byron Reed collections, the last-named impounded in Omaha City Library.

Since the publication of the Gilbert book in 1916 there have been discovered at least three unlisted varieties in the Draped Busts alone; the descriptions follow.

1804. B-33; 1-B. Obverse G-6. Reverse G-10, with faint cracks as are seen on that variety. Only one seen, and one other reported.

1806. B-49; 2-A. Obverse G-1; small high 6. Reverse G-2; stems to wreath, six berries left. Die broken over ICA. Brobston Collection, ex Neil 2235.

1808/7. B-53; 1-A. Obverse the regular 1808 over 7 (Gilbert 1). Reverse new. Point of outer leaf at ED of UNITED is under upright of D and very close to that letter (instead of being between ED as on the G-1). H in HALF lacks both inner serifs at feet. ED high; TED closely spaced. T E in STATES more widely spaced than in the G-1.



E S wide and successively higher than T. HALF closely spaced with the F high. Long fraction bar with numerator too far to right and too close to it. Other details not visible on the unique example reported. Heavy crack from edge to I, through tops of ITED, from curve of D to edge and then to S, through tops of STATE, and branching off to edge at A. Roger Cohen collection; discovered in January 1953.

Collectors not named above who own specimens of any of the above varieties, or any others they cannot identify or that are listed at R-6 or above in Gilbert, would be doing a

favor to numismatics to get in touch with me if they have not already done so. Besides the Smith Counterfeit 1793, there are still needed for the plates of the half-cent book the following coins: 1794 G-6, 7 or 8 in Mint State; 1802 Ex. Fine or Unc., or at least with a reverse without corrosion that will grade Ex. Fine or better; 1849 Small berries, reverse of 1840, with scratches over RICA (see 1953 Standard Catalogue); 1852 Original with small berries (also see 1953 Standard Catalogue); 1853 proof.

#### New Books

"Fell's International Coin Book," by Jacques Del Monte. (Frederick Fell, Inc., New York; \$2.50.)

The principal fault of this book lies with the glowing statements made on the jacket where it is called "standard guide," "complete guide," etc., which leads one to expect very much more information than is given. The author, however, does not make claims to completeness, "no claim to thorough coverage is made in a book of this size; merely, a broad outline is given on the subject in order to whet the reader's appetite for collecting." In the introduction he states the book is for the beginner.

The catalog portion occupies about 60% of the book's 192 pages and is a listing of some denominations of a part of the coin issuing countries and states, in the style of Comenini's "Coins of the Modern World," but in much more abbreviated form. Illustrations are in line-drawing. Geographical data is included for those countries covered.

As a beginner's book its most useful portions are the chapters covering how coins are made, odd and curious money, and tables designed to help identify coins.



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RENT 11/10/9

RENT PROFIT

1783	G-1	4	✓
	G-2	1	✓
1784	G-4	5	✓
1785	G-1	1	✓
1786	E-1/2	1	✓

RENT PROFIT  
OCTOBER

1786	G-4	4
1787	G-7	7
1788	G-5	5
1789	G-6	6
1790	NIG	1
1791	G-2	2
1792	G-9	9
1793	G-4	4
1794	NIG	8
1795	G-3	3
1796	G-5	5
1797	G-2	1
1798	G-1/2	1
1799	E-1/2	1

RENT PROFIT  
NOVEMBER

✓ 1799	G-3	-
✓ 1799	G-2	-
✓ ✓	G-5	-
✓ ✓	G-6	-
✓ ✓	G-7	-
✓	NIG	-
✓	NIG	-
✓ 1799	G-5	-
✓	G-7	-
1799	G-2	-
1799	NIG	-
✓ 1799	G-5	-
✓ 1804	G-10	-
1804	NIG	-
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1804	G-2	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	.	/	%	+	-	*	^	√	1/x	1/y	1/z	1/w	1/v	1/u	1/t	1/s	1/r	1/q	1/p	1/o	1/n	1/m	1/l	1/k	1/j	1/i	1/h	1/g	1/f	1/e	1/d	1/c	1/b	1/a	1

November 1969

		RSC	EXHIBITOR			RSC	EXHIBITOR			RSC	EXHIBITOR
1793	G-1	7/10	X	1800	G-1	X	X	1809	G-1	X	X
	G-2	8/11	X	1802	G-1	X	X		G-2	X	X
	G-3	6/10	-		G-2	6/11	-		G-3	X	-
	G-4	X	X	1803	G-1	X	X		G-4	X	X
1794	G-1	X	X		G-2	X	X		G-5	X	X
	G-2	6/10	-		G-3	X	X		3/12	6/11	-
	G-3	2/12	-		G-4	X	X	1810	G-1	X	X
	G-4	X	-	1804	G-1	X	X	1811	G-1	X	X
	G-5 SL	X	X		G-2	X	X		G-2	X	X
	G-5 LL	8/11	-		G-3	X	X	1825	G-1	X	X
	G-6	6/10	-		G-4	X	X		G-2	X	X
	G-7	11/11	-		G-5	X	X	1826	G-1	X	X
	G-8	12/10	X		G-6	X	X		G-2	X	-
	G-9 LL	X	-		G-7	X	X	1828	G-1	X	X
	G-9 SL	9/12	-		G-8	X	X		G-2	X	X
1795	G-1	X	X		G-9	X	-		G-3	X	X
	G-3	X	X		G-10	12/10	-	1829	G-1	X	X
	G-4	X	X		G-11	X	X	1831	G-1	2/12	-
	G-5 THIN	X	-		10/6	9/12	-	1832	G-1	X	X
	G-5 THICK	X	-		6/10	11/11	-		G-2	X	X
	G-6 THIN	X	-	1805	G-1	X	X		G-3	X	-
	G-6 THICK	X	-		G-2	X	X	1833	G-1	X	X
	G-7	2/10	-		G-3	X	X	1834	G-1	X	X
	G-8	6/11	-		G-4	X	-	1835	G-1	X	X
1796	G-1	1/11	X	1806	G-1	X	X		G-2	X	X
	G-2	9/12	-		G-2	X	X	1849		X	X
1797	G-1	X	-		G-3	X	X	1850	E-117	X	X
	G-2	X	X		1/2	6/11	-	1850	E-118	6/11	X
	G-3	X	X					1851		X	X
	G-4	X	X	1807		X	X	1853		X	X
	E-11 IMPR	X	-	1808	1/12	X	-	1854	E-125	X	X
	E-12				G-1	X	X	1854	E-126	X	-
					G-2	X	X	1855		X	X
								1856	E-128	X	X
								1856	E-127	X	-
								1857		X	X
								9976746			66

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# Dictionary of Terms

## INTRODUCTION

My purpose in doing this booklet is to give some meaning to those big words used in coin collecting. If I am in error, please let me know immediately so I can make corrections in the next edition. If I have omitted a big word that you think should be included please write me.

For my sources I have used the books listed in the bibliography. I tried to word the definitions in very simple sentences for young collectors.

This booklet is available free to all collectors for First Class postage. Small donations to help with printing costs are greatly appreciated, but not necessary.

I hope this dictionary will be of help to collectors in learning more about the world of coin collecting.

Other booklets available are listed inside the back cover of this booklet.

adjustment marks: file marks made on a planchet before striking to make the weight meet mint standards.

alloy: 1) proportions of metals making up its legal composition or 2) the base metal in a mixture.

altered: 1) illegal changing of date, mintmarks or features - in most cases to a common coin - to simulate a rare coin or 2) to make changes to a die for the purpose of a better strike.

assay: process by which the metallic content of a mineral ore is determined.

attribution: identifying a coin by die variety and relating it to a book on die varieties by number and author.

auction: the selling of coins to the highest bidder.

authentication: verification to establish the genuineness of a coin.

billon: an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin or the like: gold or silver heavily alloyed with a base metal.

bit: the eighth part of a Spanish dollar.

blank: 1) to punch out from a sheet of metal a planchet or 2) a blank is a planchet.

bourse: area at a coin show where coin dealers sell their material to collectors and/or each other.

bronze: an alloy of 95% copper, 5% tin and zinc, revised in the last few years to 95% copper, 5% zinc.

bullion: uncoined precious metal in the form of bars, plates, or ingots.

business strike: a coin made for circulation.

cameo: a portrait or picture raised up on the surface of the coin.

cast: to make from melted metal in a mold.

choice: term used to describe an especially well struck uncirculated or proof coin though not as good as a gem.

chopmark: a small punched impression applied by chinese banks to certify the weight and metallic content of a coin (usually used in relation to trade dollars).

circulated: passed from hand to hand producing wear to the coin.



clad: bonding of thin sheets of metal together (sandwich) as opposed to alloying in which the metals are mixed together into one metallic sheet.

clash dies: obverse and reverse dies that are struck together without a planchet in place. Coins made from those dies thereafter usually show a mirror image of the die on the opposite side.

clash mark: the mark caused from clashed dies.

clipped planchet: a planchet that is less than fully round - caused by being punched too closely to an adjacent planchet or being punched too closely to the edge of the metal sheet.

commemorative: non-circulating legal tender coins made the same as other coins - issued to mark, honor or observe an event, place or person. (similar to a commemorative stamp in stamp collecting).

copy: a reproduction or imitation of an original.

counterfeit: made to imitate a genuine coin and to pass as the original, not legal tender.

counterstamp: a special mark (design, letters or numbers) stamped on the surface of a coin for advertising or political purposes.

debasement: issue of coins of poor quality or light weight.

denomination: numerical value of a coin - for example five-cents or quarter dollar.

designer: creator of the coins design.

device: the main picture or design on the back or front side of a coin.

die: a metal mold that has an image on it, when applied under pressure to a blank disc of the metal it impresses an image onto the blank or planchet.

die crack: a crack in the die causing the metal to fill it when the coin was made resulting in a raised line of metal on the coin surface from one point to another.

die break: an extreme die crack where metal is actually removed from the die causing a larger raised portion of metal on the coin surface.

die variety: A coin having the same characteristics as all pieces struck from a certain die or pair of dies or from a die at a time in its life.

double date: a coin with part or all of its date doubled.

double die: error in die preparation caused by a die receiving more than one blow from the hub the second blow being misaligned. an example is the 1955 double die cent.

double struck: a coin with part of its design doubled.

edge: curved surface of a coin, may be plain (as one cent or nickel) or reeded (as on dimes and quarters) or lettered (as on some half-cents and large cents).

electrotype: a facsimile produced from a wax mold of the original.

elongated: an oval medal produced by a roller die using a coin, token or medal as a planchet.

engraver: person who transfers the coin design to the dies.

error: a coin, token or medal with a mistake caused in its manufacture.

exergue: space between the bottom of the device and the rim, bounded by the arc and a straight line, usually contains the date or mintmark.

exonumia: numismatic items not of governmental issue.

experimental piece: made to try out a new metal, new alloy, new denomination or new shape.

face value: in recent times it has meant what demonination the coin is, in times past it represented the bullion value of the coin.

facsimile: an exact copy or reproduction of the original.

fantasy piece: an object having the physical characteristics of a coin - not of government issue yet seeming to be a government issue.

field: the flat part of the coin that is between the legend and devices.

freak: a noticeable difference from the original yet it is genuine.

frosted: a coin having a frost appearance on its surface - for example on silver coins similar to frost on a windowpane.

fugio cent: the first official U.S. coin authorized in 1787 - the word "FUGIO" appeared on the obverse.

full bands: on Mercury dimes - see split bands.

full steps: full 5 steps visible on the building on the reverse of the Jefferson nickel, most easily seen on proof nickels.

gem: a flawless coin of the highest quality.

genuine: really made by the mint - should be authenticated.

grain: approximately 16 grains to a gram.

gram: approximately 31.1 grams to a troy ounce.

hoard: a large deposit of coins hidden away in the past and discovered accidentally.

hub: a die not used to strike coins but for putting the designs on the working dies.

impaired: damaged or mishandled, less than new condition through other than normal wear.

incuse: a design (more often lettering) stamped into the surface of a coin, an example can be seen on the Bela Lyon Pratt design of the \$2-1/2 and \$5 gold pieces. This could be the only place an incuse design appears on a U.S. coin.

inscription: words anywhere on a coin.

intaglio: a design stamped into the surface of a coin - opposite of cameo.

intrinsic: the net metallic value as distinguished from the face value (denomination).

key: rarest of a series though not necessarily the lowest mintage.

laminate: to bond different thin layers of metals together by a rolling process.

legal tender: coins with this status can be used to pay for goods and services and must be accepted.

legend: refers mainly to words around the circular edge as "LIBERTY" on the quarter dollar.

lettered edge: impressed or raised lettering on the edge of a coin.

love token: a coin which has been altered by smoothing one or both surfaces and writing or carving initials, scenes or messages on it.

matte proof: a proof coin or medal with a fine grainy surface - most were produced from 1890 - 1910.

medal: a piece struck to commemorate a specific person, place or event; they have no legal tender status or face value.

mintmark: a letter indicating the mint that produced the coin.

mint state: not a proof coin but an uncirculated one struck for circulation purposes.

misstrike: an error in striking.

monetary: of or having to do with money.

motto: an important phrase used on a coin such as "E PLURIBUS UNUM" on the back of the nickel or "IN GOD WE TRUST" on the cent.

mule: a coin whose obverse die is not matched with its official reverse die.

numismatics: the study or collecting of coins, tokens, or metals.

numismatist: a person who studies or collects numismatic items.

obverse: the side of a coin which bears the principal picture - in most cases the side with the date on it.

oroide: tin alloy, mostly copper with zinc or tin which is gold in color.

overdate: the date made by a mint engraver by overprinting one or more numbers over a previously dated die.

overstrike: a coin, token or medal produced by using a previously struck coin token or medal as a planchet.

patina: natural color acquired by a coin through the passage of time determined by its environment.

pattern: a proposed coin, prepared officially by the mint, to determine the look of a coin before release to the public.

pedigree: sequence of owners of a coin.

pickling: dipping a coin in acid to determine how it would wear, a process sometimes used on trial or pattern pieces.

plain edge: edge without lettering or reeding (as our current cents and nickels).

planchet: a disc of metal (blank) ready to be stamped as a coin.

porous: a surface that has a lot of minute cavities or craters.

proof: a coin individually struck on specially prepared dies resulting in sharpness of detail and a flawless surface.

proof-like: a coin that has all the characteristics of a proof coin but was struck from working dies.

reeded edge: a mint process resulting in vertical lines cut into the edge of a coin as in our current dimes and quarters.

reissue: a numismatic item issued again after a long absence.

relief: design on a coin which stands up above the field.

restrike: a numismatic item produced from original dies at a later date.

reverse: the opposite side of a coin from the obverse.

rim: boundary between the edge and the depressed field on the obverse or reverse of a coin.

screw press: an early machine made for stamping coins. The lower die was fixed in place: the coin was positioned atop it with a collar. The upper die was then screwed down with great pressure to stamp the coin.

seignorage: the difference between the face value (1 cent, 5 cents etc.) and net cost (bullion value plus manufacturing costs).

slider: a coin which is between grades, usually an uncirculated coin which has actually been handled once would be an uncirculated slider.

slug: 1) token manufactured for use in coin operated machines, 2) California \$50 gold coin privately minted from 1851 - 1855; some were round, some eight sided.

specimen: a coin prepared with special care as an example of a given issue.

split bands: the two diagonal bands on the reverse of a mercury dime clearly separated from the vertical sticks.

strike: impression of detail to a coins surface.

token: durable metal in the shape of a coin made for monetary or advertising use or to pay for services - not of mint issue.

trade dollar: silver coin heavier than the standard dollar made for use in Chinese ports - coined from 1873 to 1885.

transition piece: a coin that contains the design from the following year on either the obverse or reverse (1859 Indian cents).

trial piece: a piece struck during the preparation of regular dies to determine if they will be acceptable.

trime: U.S. silver three-cent piece issued from 1851 through 1873.

troy: measure of weight for precious metals using grains, grams, carats and pennyweights.

type coin: one coin of each series and/or of each different type of coin in that series.

uncirculated: condition of a coin right after striking and before being handled.

variety: different type of coin that contains an element which distinguishes it from all others - such as the 1858 small and large letter variety cents (see die variety).

wire edge: raised edge to sharpness caused by heavy striking pressure most often found on proof coins.

working die: die used to strike coins as compared to experimental or master dies.

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## OTHER FREE BOOKLETS AVAILABLE

authored by Paul Andersen

1. Half-cents, An Introduction to the Series -  
First Edition - December 1978
2. History of the Two-Cent Piece - First Edition  
- August 1978
3. The Three-cent Nickel, An Introduction to the  
Series - Second Edition - March 1979
4. The Twenty-cent Piece, An Introduction to the  
Series - First Edition - March 1978

To receive any or all of these booklets, please send First Class Postage, 15 cents per booklet desired. Donations to cover my printing and advertising costs would be greatly appreciated, but are not necessary.

Happy Collecting,

Paul

## CONTRIBUTORS

Thanks to the following persons for their comments on the First Edition of this "Dictionary of Terms":

Steve Bergman  
Tom Lillevig  
Maurice F. Maisel  
Don Whaley

I always appreciate comments on any of my booklets. Improvements make the booklets better documents.

Memo From

PAUL ANDERSEN

Mr. Wigglesworth

Thanks for your request  
and donation.

Enclosed Booklet on  
Half-cents and a Dictionary  
of Terms.

Hope you find them  
useful

Regards,  
Paul



# HALF CENTS



## An Introduction to the Series

by  
Paul Andersen

## GETTING STARTED

The first American half-cents were made prior to 1793. Massachusetts issued a half-cent in 1787 and 1788. Because coining them was unprofitable to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, they were abandoned early in 1789.



Alexander Hamilton was one of the half-cents few enthusiastic supporters. He believed it would help the poor by letting merchants price some items at a half-cent level instead of the next higher cent. However, few people were willing to admit they were poor by using half-cents.

The half-cent was authorized to be coined April 2, 1792. It was to weigh 132 grains, but the weight was changed to 104 grains by the act of January 14, 1793 before any coins were made. The weight was again changed, this time to 84 grains, in 1795.

The first year of issue, 1793, portrayed an attractive head of Liberty with a cap on a pole behind her hair. The cap-on-a-pole symbol traces its origin to ancient times during which a slave was given a ceremonial "liberty cap" when he was set free.

## PROBLEMS

During its earliest years the mint was faced with a shortage of copper and willingly received the metal in the form of nails, utensils, and scrap. At different times the situation became so critical that large quantities of Talbot, Allum, and Lee tokens were cut down for use as half-cent planchets. The problem was largely solved in 1797 by ordering ready-made half-cent planchets from Boulton & Watt, the celebrated private mint at Birmingham, England.

As we review the mintage figures we see that the half-cent didn't become more popular. At intermittent intervals the mint would stop making half-cents because of the lack of demand. This on again, off again production of half-cents caused dates like the 1802 (2 over 0). In 1802 the mint took the 1800 die and overcut the numeral "2" over the "0" to give the die extended life. This occurred again in 1800 (8 over 7). An astute collector might say, "How about the 1809 (9 over 6)?". Well, I believe the die cutter put the "9" in upside down since the 1806 and 1809 half-cents are different types.

The machinery for producing the coinage of the United States was damaged by a fire in 1816. After the fire, the mint was provided with a large brick building. The worn and damaged screw type coin presses were replaced with new and improved hydraulic presses capable of exerting a greater and more uniform applied pressure. This new equipment enabled the mint to produce proof coins.

2nd  
Steam

## OTHER PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

The lettered edge "TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR" that appears on the half-cent came from the days of bullion coinage. Many people could not resist the temptation to shave or file off a few grains of gold or silver from the edge of each coin that passed through their hands. That was back in the days when the metal in the coin was equal to the face value of the coin. Lettering the edge made this illegal practice readily visible. The half-cents with the lettered edge are dated 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1797. The 1795 and 1797 dated half-cents were also produced with a plain edge.

Because there was little demand for half-cents, many were held out of circulation. Thousands of half-cents held in government vaults were melted to provide copper for alloying gold and silver in higher denomination coins or sold to private firms to fill the industries need for copper. As a result, listed mintage figures do not reflect the actual quantities available.

The lack of circulation of the half-cents by citizens caused many of them to end up in button boxes where, when the need arose, they were punched with two holes and used for buttons.

## TYPES

There are five basic type coins in the half-cent series as shown in figure 1. The 1793 type, designed by Joseph Wright, shows the liberty with cap facing left. From 1794 to 1797 the liberty with cap faced right. The 1794 design was done by Robert Scot. The 1795, 1796 and 1797 design was done by John Smith Gardner. In 1800 the cap was removed and the design changed to the Draped Bust type. Robert Scot was also responsible for this design. The Draped Bust type lasted until 1808. In 1809 designer John Reich produced the Classic Head type which survived until 1836. The Braided Hair type, designed by Christian Gobrecht, was produced from 1840 till the series ended in 1857.

Figure 1 - Types of Half-cents



Type 1

1793

Liberty  
facing left



Type 2

1794-1797

Liberty  
facing right



Type 3

1800-1808

Draped Bust



Type 4

1809-1836

Classic Head



Type 5

1840-1857

Braided Hair



## VARIETIES

Because of the (hundreds) of varieties that exist in the half-cent series, I suggest that an interested collector obtain a copy of: American Half Cents- The "Little Half Sisters" by Rorer S. Cohen, Jr. and/or "United States Half Cents" by Ebenezer Gilbert. These books discuss in detail all the varieties of half-cents and are well illustrated.

## RARE DATES

First, a word of caution. There are many electrotypes and counterfeits of the rare date half-cents. Collectors should insist on having rare dates certified by the American Numismatic Associations Certification Service before purchasing them.

The business strike rare dates start with the very first date, 1793, with a mintage of 35,334. The 1796 has two types. One has a pole from the neck of liberty to the rim at 4 o'clock (mintage 5,090). The other has no pole (mintage 1,390). Since the no pole variety is rarer, a collector should be sure the pole has not been removed from the other variety. Another rare date is the 1802, 2 over 0. This date, or overdate, has a mintage of 14,366. The 1831 Classic Head type has a mintage of 2,200. Beware of altered date on this coin. The 1831 exists as a business strike, as a proof and as a restrike. The proofs and restrikes of this date are believed to have been made after 1850 for collectors.

Refer to "Mintage Figures" in this booklet for information on the rarity of proof-only half-cents.

## MINTAGE FIGURES

Rather than repeat what you can find in "A Guide Book of United States Coins" by R.S.Yeoman (The Redbook), I have grouped mintage figures by type as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Type Mintage Figures

Type	Date	Description	Mintage
1	1793	Liberty facing left	35,334
2	1794-1797	Liberty facing right	341,895
3	1800-1808	Draped Bust	3,425,572
4	1809-1836	Classic Head	3,635,712
5	1840-1857	Braided Hair	544,510

These are production figures and do not take into account how many were melted nor how many were made into buttons.

Mintage figures for the proof issued are not recorded by the mint. Walter Breen in his "Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins - 1722 to 1977" has estimated the amounts known on some dates. Most of the proof half-cents have less than 25 known. The only date listing more than 25 known is the 1856 copper-nickel with possibly 70-80 known. Proof half-cents were made from 1832 to 1857. The dates 1836 and 1840 to 1849 are proof only issues. With less than 25 known, these dates are the true rarities of the half-cent series. The previously mentioned book by Walter Breen is another excellent source of information for the half-cent specialist.

1825

MORE

PURE

BULLSHIT

-7-

BULLSHIT

## GLOSSARY

alloying: the combining of two or more metals usually for durability.

billon: an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin or the like; gold or silver heavily alloyed with a base metal.

blank: to punch out from a sheet of metal a planchet.

bullion: uncoined precious metal in the form of bars, plates or ingots.

die: one or a pair of cutting or shaping tools which operate by being pressed or driven toward one another.

die sinking: the making of a tool (die) used to impress an object or material.

electrotype: a facsimile produced by a wax mold of the original.

grain: 480 grains or 31.1035 grams = 1 troy ounce. - FOR COPPER.

gram: 1 gram = approximately 16 grains.

obverse: the side of a coin which bears the principle picture - in most cases the side with the date on it.

oroide: tin alloy, mostly copper with zinc or tin which is gold in color.

planchet: a disc of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

proof: a coin individually struck on specially prepared dies resulting in sharpness of detail and a flawless surface.

restrike: a numismatic item produced from original dies at a later date.

reverse: the opposite side of the coin from the obverse.

troy: measure of weight for precious metals using grains and grams, carats and pennyweights.



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## PHOTO CREDIT

A special thank you to Jim Clutterbuck of  
Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc. for supplying  
me with the photographs of the five types  
of half-cents (Figure 1).

# A. Hepner Dies At 92 In Florida

1963

Abraham Hepner, 92, who was the oldest member of the American Numismatic Association, and oldest in point of membership, died May 19 in Mount Sinai hospital, Miami Beach, Fla. He was found unconscious in his room at the President Madison hotel on the Thursday previous to his death.

He joined the ANA in 1900 and was assigned membership number 187, and received his 50-year medal at the convention in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1950.

Mr. Hepner will be remembered for his unusual contribution of \$187 to the ANA building fund, which corresponded to his membership number. He will also be remembered for his exhibits of rarities at various ANA conventions.

Georgetown, Colo., was his birthplace in 1875, but the family moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he grew up, working in his father's general store. It was here he first started to collect coins.

He is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. Louis Singer, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Esther Simons, San Antonio, Texas. six grandchildren, and three great grandchildren. Two sons preceded him in death.

Mr. Hepner was active until the very end, having called on dealers and collectors just a week before his death. He was a member of the Washington, D. C., Numismatic Society, life member of the Alexandria, Va., Coin Club; Miami, Fla., Coin Club and the Gold Coast Coin Club, Hollywood, Fla.

He was buried in the family plot in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"You have to advance in the hobby! Never go backwards! Collect good coins, they will always advance," he said to a Coin

(Continued on Page 3)



Bright-eyed and full of pep was A. Hepner as he attended the ANA banquet in Miami Beach, Fla., last year. He was alert and active to the very end when he passed away

May 19.

ANA has lowered its age limit to 11; many publications now have special sections devoted strictly to the junior collector, and many awards have been established for our age group.

It is not surprising at all to hear of a junior coin collector walking off with "best of show" at a large coin exhibition or a teenager who can come in with the highest score on a coin quiz, when competing with adults.

In short, much progress has been made to further the ever-increasing role of the junior coin collector, but much more progress is needed, for WE are the ones who will make or break numismatics tomorrow.

Dean Hansel, age 16  
Salem, Ohio

G + 17

1/2 Cast 1-1967

	GILBERT		REMARKS		GILBERT		REMARKS
	COND	#			COND	#	
1793	G 90°	4	RT 11 +	1811	FAIR -	2	13.5" only 2.50m - 0.75"
1794	G 40°	5	RT 2 +	1815	AVNC 25°	1	
1795	G 35°	1	RT 2 +	1815	EF 20°	2	
1795	G -	6	THICK PLANCHET	1821	VL 5°	3	
1795	F -	5	PLANCHET 117.6GR WEIGHTS 117.6GR	1828	F 12°	3	12.50m
1797	GIR 125°	3	RT 4	1828	UNC 24°	2	
1797	FAIR -	4	OVER RT 2	1829	F 70°	5	
1800	G 10°	1	TAIL CENT RT 2	1832	VF 10°	3	
1802	G 60°	1	RT 7	1833	EF 12°	5	
1803	VF -	4	RT 7	1834	VF 10°	3	
1804	VL 70°	8	RT 3	1835	EF 12°	6	
1804	G 60°	3	50% BRICK RT 3 at R 100m - UN 100m STAMP	1839	VG 10°	8	
1814	VL 100°	276	RT 6	1840	VF 10°	7	
1814	VF 10°	9	RT 2	1841	VF 13°	8	
1814	F 80°	5	RT 1	1843	AVNC 15°	8	
1814	VF -	6	RT 4	1844	AVNC 16°	12	
1814	UNC -	3	RT 3	1845	AVNC 16°	8	
1814	F -	9	RT 7	1846	UNC 23°	20	
1815	VG 100°	1		1847	VF 22°	14	
1816	UNC -	1					
1816	AVNC	3					
1817	G 50°	3					
1817	G -	NOT IN GILBERT	UNIQUE				
1817	G -	1	DIE BARR				
1818	VG 80°	4					
1818	F 80°	5					
1818	F 80°	5					
1818	VG 100°	1					

COINSCOSTS

7/4/62

HALF CENTS	328.05
LARGE CENTS	455.55
INDIAN CENTS	435.31
LINCOLN CENTS	1.76
BUFFALO NICKELS	2.35
JEFFERSON NICKELS	3.30
MERCURY DIMES	7.00
ROOSEVELT DIMES	4.20
LIA ST. QUARTER	3.50
WASHINGTON QUARTER	19.25
LIA ST. HALF	24.50
FRANKLIN HALF	12.50
TYPE COINS	286.98
CANADIAN COINS	10.00
PROOF SETS + MOLDERS	24.50
UNC SETS + MOLDERS	58.12
CHANGE	46.45

Mt. Rainier Mel.  
July 27, 1953

Dear Walter;

I'm still collecting Half Cents and I  
ran across one I'd like a little information  
on. It's a 1795 Gilbert 5, or Breen 193-D  
struck on a lettered edge planchet without  
the lettered edge. In the absence of a reply  
from you I shall assume it to be a  
Common Variety.

Dear Roger:

Thank you  
Roger S. Cohen Jr.

As you say this is not a Breen listed coin?  
Other than weight like I never heard of --- on list. (114  
Jr.) possible. The B.C. is common B.

Besides, how would you know it is on a lettered-edge type of planchet if  
no lettering shows? Does it weigh 104 grains? ~~XXXXX~~

The MANA catalogue is almost ready for the printers. I am this night reading  
Johns MS., proofreading it in fact. It will have three principal con-  
signments; one from "L.R., Carmel, N.Y.", one from you and one from me,  
though I am not sure that I am going to let my name be used on it, as it  
is all my relatively late stuff—like 20¢ proofs, small cents, Barber coins,  
late proofs, etc. I am still keeping my cents, half-cents, patterns and  
Colonials. Please give Ben Douglas my regards, and accept them your-  
self. However, as I am only in the office one day a week, please note  
my mailing address;

Walter Breen  
Box 1324  
Grand Central Sta.  
N.Y.C. 17

With a little luck, the Hillier Ryder coll. of half-cents may come out in  
November or December. Good luck in your own collecting; though the wish  
is almost superfluous, since you obtained two R-8's in a relatively short  
time (the 10-K and the unlisted 1866/7).

To our Book

Plates

117 1/2 GR

over

No Trace of Residual

1314

1/6 sh

mw

H02-9664

DATE	BREEN No. 1			GILBERT			RTY	B.V.	REMARKS
	No	REV	No	OBV	REV				
1793	1	A	2			4	2.00	Commonest of Plate	
	2	B	1			4	2.25	7 are known	
	3	B	3			4+	2.50		
	4	C	4	✓		4+	2.75	None known use Very Rare Top 6 grades <i>Crackled Plate</i>	
1794	5	A	9			3	1.50	S. ALL EDGE LETTER UR	
	6	B	5	✓		3+	1.75	Rare Top Condition	
	7	C	8			5	2.00	Rare Top Condition	
	8	D	6			6	2.50	Exp. Rare alone 10/10	
	9	E	7			5	2.00		
	10	E	4			4+	1.75		
	11	D	2			7	3.50	Rarest 1794	
	12	C	3			7	2.75		
	13	B	1			3	1.50		
	14	A	12	✓		3+	2.00	Litened Gedge	
	15	A	3			3+	2.00	Litened Gedge	
	16	A	8			8	—	all Plain Gedge 3 known	
	17	B	7			7	5.00	7 known most worn	
1795	18	C	4			4	1.50		
	19	C	6			5	2.00	Thin Planchet	
	20	C	6	✓		6	2.50	Thick Planchet Very Rare 12-14 known	
	21	D	5			3	1.25	SEE 1796	
	22	A	1			5	2.00		
	23	A	2			6	35.00		
	24	B	3	✓		4	1.25		
1796	25	A	1	✓		3	.25	Very Rare 60 are better	
	26	A	2			7	1.00	Reverse of 1800	
	27	B	1	✓		4	3.00		
	28	A	1			4	.35		
	29	B	2			2	.25		
1802	30	C	4	12	✓	7	5.00		
	31	D	3			2	.25		
	32	A	4	✓		4	.50	also 1-B UNB	
	33	B	10			7	2.50		
	34	B	11			6	2.00	14 known.	
1803	35	C	9	12	✓	7	2.50	known Best	
	36	D	8	✓		3	.25		
	37	E	7			2	.15		
	38	E	5	✓		2	.15		
	39	E	4			2	.15		



DATE	NO	GREEN OBJ	REV	NO	GILBERT OBJ	REV	RTS	BU	Remarks
1804	40	5	F	3	50✓		3	.25	Rare also Cond 30
	41	6	F	2	✓		1	.12½	
	42	6	G	1			5	.75	
1805	43	1	A	4			7	5.00	6 Known
	44	1	B	3			7	2.50	
	45	2	B	2			2	.20	
	46	3	C	1	✓		2	.20	
1806	47	1	A	2			6 <del>100</del>	1.00	
	NO1	2	A	—			8 —	—	Unique
	48	2	B	1	60✓		1 <del>5</del>	.15	
	49	3	C	3	✓		2 <del>5</del>	.15	
1807	50	1	A	1	✓	2	2	.20	Rare Breaks Rare
1808	NO1	1	A	—	4		8	—	Unique
	51	1	B	1	4✓		4	1.00	OB, like Breaks Rare
	52A	2	B	2	✓		2	.30	
	52B	2	B	3			—	—	Unique Plenty of Hair
1809 N=2 H=2	53	1	A	5	✓		2 <del>25</del>	.25	
	54	2	B	1			3 <del>25</del>	.25	
	55	3	C	3			5 <del>5</del>	.55	VR above F-15
	56	4	C	4			3	.20	
	57	5	D	2	✓		2	.12½	
1810	58	1	A	1	✓		3	.40	
1811	59	1	A	1			4	1.50	
	60	2	A	2	2✓		5	2.50	
1825	61	1	A	1	✓		1	.15	
	62	2	A	2	✓		3	.25	ex Rare with the Crack on ob
1826	63	1	A	1	✓		2	.15	
	64	2	B	2			4	.35	
1828	65	1	A	2			2	.15	
	66	2	B	1	✓		1	.12½	
	67	3	C	3	✓		2	.20	
1829	68	1	A	1	✓		1	.12½	
1831	69	1	A	1			7	15.00	High Leaf at Side of S
	70	1	B	1A			6	—	High Leaf Left Side of S Rx 1831
	NO-1	1	C	2			8	—	2 Known 1840 Type Reverse
1832	71	1	A	2			2	.12½	
	72	1	B	1			2	.12½	
	73	1	C	3	✓		1	10.00	
1839	74	1	A	1	✓		1	.10	Proofs R-S
1834	75	1	A	1	✓		1	.10	
1835	76	1	A	2	✓		1	.10	
	77	1	B	1			1	.10	

DATE	No	GREEN		No	GILBERT		RTY	G.V.	Remarks
		OBJ	REV		OBJ	REV			
1849		2	D	3	✓		2	.10	Large state Scarce MS-60-70
1850		1	A	—			7	—	Proof only Rev 1849
		1	B	1	✓		1	.08	
1851		1	A	1	✓		1	.07	Rare in Proof
1852		1	A				8	—	PF only 846 grains Small Berris
		1	B	2			5	—	PF. Double Impression on Cent and Full 846 grains Small Berris
		1	C				8	—	Rev C 1831 Scratches over RICA
		1	D	1			8	—	Large Berris Restrrike
1853		1	A	1	✓		1	.07	Rare MS-70
1854		1	A	1	✓		1	.07	
1855		1	A	1	✓		1	.07	
1856		1	A	1	✓		1	.07	
		1	B						Reverse B of 1852
1857		1	A	1	✓		3	.15	
		1	B						Reverse B of 1852
<u>OTHER HALF CENTS</u>									
1795	19	3	D	3	10	✓			STOCK C PLANCHET WT 117%66
1797	23	2	B	4	2	✓			Struck after T+L Cent